

missing from his home, 725 Independence blvd., since February, found in canal at Lemont.

Lake traffic finally opened. 17-000,000 bushels of grain shipped.

Mrs. Julia Smith, 808 N. Dearborn, widow of Chas. Stoddard Smith, killed by auto in Los Angeles.

Barbour King, clerk Board of Trade hotel, who disappeared with \$104, found in Detroit. Said he was robbed of money.

Burglars got \$180 from United Cigar store, 42d and Halsted. Got in through basement of Jim O'Leary's saloon next door.

Mrs. Lillian Washington, colored, 37 W. 51st, punched Policeman John E. Wade, colored, when he arrested her for disorderly conduct.

FACTORY INSPECTOR AGAINST OVERTIME FOR WOMEN

Chief Oscar F. Nelson of the Illinois department of factory inspection, in his preliminary report as a member of the committee on labor of the national council for defense, calls attention to the fact that previous experience shows that overtime, as in munition and other supply factories, does not result in increased output.

"It has always been the tendency," says Nelson, "when unusual demand coupled with shortage of labor puts stress upon manufacturing businesses to attempt to take advantage of these conditions in two ways. First, the manufacturer often pleads for a looser interpretation or enforcement—or both—of the law affecting female labor and child labor as well. Second, the same conditions are made much of in order to head off impending legislation or create a sentiment which makes for delays.

"The fact that England particularly was confronted on short notice with manufacturing problems similar to our own at the present time has made the nation's experience particularly valuable to us. England has

at least 3,000,000 men at the front. These men, withdrawn from industrial life, throw a large and constantly increasing burden upon women workers. The experience of English manufacturers, therefore, compelled to use female labor replacing male workers under conditions calling for highest possible output, furnishes an exact guide, drawn from stern experience, as to what constitutes the best length of working day.

"Among the many English experiences upon which judgment may be based is that of an English woman factory inspector who noted that the great Bristol clothiers found that the normal day paid better than the normal day plus an hour and one-half overtime three nights per week. More than that, the manager responsible for a factory employing over 2,000 women and girls, where the normal day is from seven to six, found that when this day had to be reduced to eight to five by reason of cancelled orders that the girls' output remained the same.

"Another English factory inspector, reporting upon war-time conditions, states that in one case, where the bad effect of overtime showed at the end of the second week, the manager persuaded the directors to return, as an experiment, for a week to normal hours. The output and quality of the work improved so much during this week that the firm decided to keep the normal hours altogether.

"A well-known wholesale clothier employing a thousand women on government contracts in England gave it as his well-considered opinion that work only during regular hours was sufficient, any work beyond that being quite useless, as it exhausts the workers and does not pay."

John R. Thompson, speaking against kitchen extravagance, said there is enough food thrown away in U. S. to feed all Germany,